

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.
W. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAN. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.
An independent weekly journal of LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS and LOCAL INTERESTS.

All public and local questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, educational and industrial topics will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only readable and interesting to the general reader, but of special value to citizens of the county and of real importance to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair and Caldwell.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of cordial welcome to every family circle.

Settled Clergymen in the county and all Public School Teachers in the county will receive the paper gratuitously by sending their address.

It should prove a valuable medium for advertisers. Our weekly circulation extends to every part of Essex County, and considerably elsewhere. Subscriptions and ADVERTISEMENTS will be received in Montclair, by E. Madison; in Caldwell, by M. Harrison; in Verona, by W. L. Knott; in Newark, by W. H. Whalen, 445 Broad street, and at our office in Bloomfield, or by mail to Wm. P. Lyon, Editor, and Proprietor, Bloomfield, N. J.

Matters growing out of the late Teachers' Institute occupy a considerable space in our present issue. It is of real and present interest and will be gratifying to our readers.

Our correspondence will attract interest and other matters of value and importance give variety to our columns.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The passage by the United States' Senate of the bill for the issue of \$400,000,000 of legal tender notes being \$18,000,000 additional to the present circulation and equivalent to \$90,000,000 more circulation than existed before the panic — is a financial measure of inflation of the currency which is deprecated by many of our ablest statesmen and of our most sagacious bankers and business men. The sentiment of the Senate for and against the bill is so nearly balanced that it is doubtful if it receives the sanction of the President, even if it be concurred in by the House of Representatives, as seems rather probable.

It does seem that a large Capitalist like that of our National Government should be able to conduct its own business without increasing its indebtedness. Forever borrowing and bonding its estate with interminable obligations, augmenting its interest debt immensely and persisting oppressive taxation to meet it, is blighting to our hopes of early recuperation, and gives very poor encouragement of speedy return to a substantial basis of prosperity.

If we look at it rightly our Government necessarily and justly incurred a heavy debt in suppressing the rebellion; for which it issued its notes or bonds, defining a time for the payment of its obligations. To pay the constantly recurring and fearful interest on these bonds the Government has had to draw upon its vital resources, its only real capital, to wit, the strength, and health, and skill, and resources of the people in every part of its domain; thus destroying confidence, energetically, and dissipating the strong hope gone, entailed of struggling through the embarrassment at an early day and averting the threatened disaster.

After nearly ten years of hope, deferred our languid experience and wasting energies well nigh despair of resuscitation at all.

Why cannot our National Government return to the true principles and policy which are evinced by all well managed and successful business men? The oft-repeated "pay-as-you-go" rule, is especially adapted to the exigencies of the present time, and should be adopted by the Government as well as the people. Our greatest merchant prince, Stewart, long ago, we understand, adopted the rule to give no notes and to buy only for cash. He is consequently above the perturbations of the financial world. No revolutions can affect his stability.

To be sure the immensity of our National Debt renders it impracticable that it should be paid off at once, or even in a short time. But we cannot think it impossible or unwise in the Government to inaugurate a definite plan and a fixed time for liquidation. Our ideas are perhaps crude, but they are honest. The present National debt is about \$2,500,000,000; the annual interest on which, at five per cent., is \$125,000,000. If we should determine to cancel the debt in twenty five years, it would require about \$100,000,000 annual reduction. But to make the burden light as possible, it should be distributed over as long a period as would consist with honor and safety, and should be graduated on principles of true equality. Suppose, then, we undertake to pay off only \$1,500,000,000 of it in 25 years and divide this into five unequal sums to be paid during the different quinquennial periods as follows:

Remembering that the present population has already borne a disproportionate share of the burden we would pay off during the first period of 5 years \$60,000,000, during the 2d period of 5 years \$120,000,000, during the 3d period of 5 years \$40,000,000, during the 4th period of 5 years \$60,000,000, during the 5th period of 5 years \$60,000,000. Reducing the principal \$1,500,000,000.

In this gradual way this would be done with comparative ease and would have the advantage of being fixed and known. Then all our business finances could be healthily adjusted in reference to such established data.

Then we think the increased circulation needed to supply the exigencies of our increasing population and enlarging business, should be provided for by a suitable free banking law on a safe basis, including redemption of a proportion of each not after one year from its date, another portion after two years and the last after three years.

The Government meanwhile "paying everything but salaries, in specie and after three years those also.

Thus determining the limit of the "promise to pay" circulation to which point all business arrangements could be adjusted with comparative ease.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

AT BLOOMFIELD MARCH 31 TO APRIL 3.

SECOND NOTICE.

THE KINDERGARTEN.—A crowded audience greeted Mr. John P. Gross of the Montclair High School, and listened with intense interest to his admirable exposition and illustration of The KINDERGARTEN Condensed within an hour and a half, Mr. Gross went over the whole ground of the origin, principles, methods and aims of the well-defined plan of the kindergarten to attract the attention of young children, occupy their thoughts, develop their faculties, discipline their habits and awaken in them a consciousness of moral and intellectual power.

The system had its origin in Germany and was reduced to order in 1840 by Froebel. It is chiefly intended for children from three to seven years of age. It is not of the nature of a school, but conducted on the principles of play and amusement. It is systematized, it is true, and the thoughts are necessarily restricted for the time, to the one central idea then under illustration by a tangible, present object. But variety enough is connected with it in shape, color and motion, in taking apart and building up, to excite great interest and real enjoyment.

The name itself, *kindergarten*, is German, and signifies play or pleasure garden. The whole system aims and is admirably planned, not really to develop mind — that is to stimulate thought, which we should consider premature and ill advised to threaten der age, but — to exercise the senses of sight, smell, taste, hearing and touch, under guardianship (not restraint) as they first instinctively open their inquisitive windows in search for knowledge; to guide wisely the playful exercise of the bodily and vocal powers; and to incline correct and train the already developed and developing young thought before it takes crooked or impure bias.

For this purpose the material implements, or play things, the real sources of knowledge, are called *Gifts*, and each child has one, *itself*, though they are all alike. The first is a box of small worsted balls of all the different colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet; white and black. They are soft and will not hurt; they are round and will roll. The second gift is a solid sphere, a cube and a cylinder. The system embraces twenty separate boxes of gifts which are successively introduced, at intervals of weeks or months three or four years. Each gift is an advance upon the preceding one, perhaps developed from it, and having a specific object of thought to inculcate, or of training to effect, which are thus imbibed by the child unconsciously in its overruled and regulated recreations. Our space will not allow us to enumerate in detail.

Mr. Gross' Lecture was listened to with absorbing interest by a most intelligent audience of teachers, and of mothers and fathers, as he depicted the system with the clearness of his honest conviction and the per-pecuity which marks all his addresses. We hail this "new method" as a great relief and blessing to mothers, and when it shall become extensively introduced under judicious and devoted "kindergarteners" its beneficial effects, we think, will be manifest in the more elevated and cultured condition of the national mind.

HOME MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre, April.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
At 7 A.M.	30°	24°	24°	20°	26°	26°	26°
At Noon	42°	44°	35°	59°	53°	40°	49°
At 6 P.M.	37°	38°	32°	54°	42°	42°	42°

CENTRAL UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7.

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT.—A very presentable gathering of citizens and some ladies convened in the High School hall on Monday evening to hear report of the outgoing board of trustees and to elect trustees for the coming year. Mr. David Oakes was called to the chair and Mr. Jas. W. Baldwin made secretary.

The printed report for the past year was distributed. The number of children in the District between 5 and 18 years of age is 1197, of whom 234 have attended no school during the year; 141 have attended private schools, and 802 have been enrolled on the Public School registers. This presents a very favorable view of the appreciation of school privileges by our population.

The Report speaks encouragingly of the working of the school for the year and its gratifying results in almost every respect. The High School, chiefly under the instruction of Mr. Stackpole, has numbered about 30 students, and the Grammar School about 190 pupils divided into five

classes under the instruction of Misses Whipple, Wheeler, Blake, Stremmell and Hulka.

The Central Primary School numbers 298 pupils under the tutorage of Mrs. Stowe and Misses Briggs, Smith, Cass, Diley and Mann.

The Birkley Primary School under Misses Ufford and Fairbanks numbers about 80 pupils. The Brookside Primary School, under Mrs. Pearson and Miss Weston, about 60 pupils.

In the High School department there are

joyed and remembered with pleasure. Those who appreciate fine music should not fail to attend.

JOHN B. GOTON will deliver his new Lecture, "Now and Then," before the Montclair Library Association, on Monday evening, April 27th.

MONTCLAIR TOWN ELECTION.

The annual election for Town Officers took place on Tuesday. Following in the train which has lately become more fashionable than expedient, and which we think would have been "more honored in the breach than the observance"—our town had a multiplicity of tickets — eleven, we understand. From early morning till sunset partisans of the various tickets worked with a zeal that would have done credit to a worthless enterprise. The canvas which followed was consequently very trying and laborious, results not being reached till 8 o'clock next morning.

The License vote was taken in a separate box and practically nullified the local option vote of last year by 18 majority in favor of allowing license to inns and taverns.

The following officers were declared elected:

For Judge of Election—Nehemiah O. Pillsbury.

For Town Clerk—Charles P. Sardford.

For Assessor—Wm. Jacobs.

For Collector—Edwin C. Fullerton.

For Chosen Freeholders—Munition W. S. Grant, Jacob W. Clark.

For Surveyor of Highways—Charles Smith, Aaron Sigler.

For Town Committee—Alfred Taylor, Thos. Levy, Edgar T. Gould, William Fetherer, John H. Love.

For Commissioners of Public Roads—Nehemiah O. Pillsbury, Alvin A. Sigler, E. M. Harrison, Samuel Holmes, Joseph Van Vleck.

For Commissioners of Appeal—Joseph Doreans, Samuel Wilde, Peter H. Van Riper.

For Overseer of the Poor—Charles Smith.

For Justices of the Peace—Ogden Clark, V. E. Van Gibson.

For Constables—George DeLong, Edwin J. Barron, John M. Layland, Joseph Dunn.

The appropriations voted were

For Roads - - - - - \$4,000.

For Poor - - - - - \$2,000.

For Incidents - - - - - \$3,300.

Next election at "Jacobus' Building," on the corner of Fullerton Avenue and Church Street.

CALDWELL.

(From our Own Correspondent)

Saturday last, agreeable to announcement, the Montclair Railroad was sold at public auction. The attendance at this sale was by no means large, although quite a number of prominent railroad men were among the seemingly interested.

Mr. Morris is the only new member; the others were re-elected. Mr. Poloubet and Mr. Page have been, for many years, identified with our public schools. Under their wise care and devoted interest, these schools have grown and expanded to support the excellent private schools which formerly occupied an important place in our town.

THURST.—If the person who borrowed

without permission, the "Celestial Guide Book," kept in the Bloomfield Depot for the use of passengers and others, waiting for the trains, will return it to its place, he will receive due thanks from many disappointed ones, and may on application receive a private copy with an index to the important direction at Exodus, 20th chap., and 10th verse.

BEAUTY.—Those having an eye for the beautiful would do well to gratify their tastes by examining Mr. Eveland's fine Conservatory at the corner of Linden Avenue and Thomas Street, West End, where he would be delighted to show his advanced floral developments.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Powers is erecting a new house on Lincoln Street near Ridgewood Avenue, West End.

Mr. G. W. Smith is preparing to build a large addition to his residence on Ridgewood Avenue, cor. Linden Avenue, West End.

The Fisher place on Hillside Avenue, West End, has been purchased by Mr. Cor. Meeker of Jersey City for \$3,000 for his own residence.

The handsome cottage built by Mr. Jas. A. Holden on Hillside Avenue, near Washington Avenue, West End, has been purchased by Mr. — Thomas of Newark.

There are a number of other single houses in progress in different parts of the village.

Inquiries are being made almost every day for houses either to purchase or to rent. With finer weather, soon to be expected, we shall look for large increase of prospecting visitors.

The Episcopal Church, in Bloomfield, last Sunday, was crowded to its utmost capacity, on account of the special attractions of EASTER services there, including superior music: Mr. Williams presiding with his usual skill and taste, at the organ.

THE ECCLESIA SOCIETY.—The next regular meeting will be held at the rooms on Monday evening, April 13, at eight o'clock.

The annexed programme of literary exercises has been arranged for the meeting, at which the public is invited:

JOS. B. MAYFIELD, Cor. Secretary.

PROGRAMME.

1. Criticism on Last Meeting—George Ronbould.

II. Reading—A. Waters, Esq.

III. Essay—James M. Chalmers.

IV. Debate—Question—"Is the imagination more largely possessed and more largely developed in man than in woman?"

Affirmative, D. G. Garbrant, H. W. M. Hawkesworth.

Negative, H. M. Barrett, C. H. Herrick.

V. Bath of Bull Run—Phoebe W. Lyon.

VI. Reading—A. Waters, Esq.

VII. Society Journal—Joseph B. Maxfield, Editor.

VIII. Critical Discussion of Debate. Open to all.

JAMES M. CHALMERS, J. H. HARDCASTLE, Literary Committee.

MONTCLAIR.

There is to be a first-class concert of English Glees and Madrigals on Friday evening next (17th inst.) in the Lecture Room of the Congregational Church, Montclair, by a select society of Ladies and Gentlemen who have been practicing under the leadership of Mr. James Johnson of Orange, assisted by that superior Violinist, Mr. Gaston Blay of N. Y., and by members of the Vocal Society of that city, among whom will be included, doubtless, the Misses Beach of Bloomfield.

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